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SIDORENKO,  
V.V.

SIDORENKO, V. V.

67224

USSR/Chemistry - Esters, Sulfur Compounds May 1948  
of  
Chemistry - Alkyl Group

"Research on the Reaction of Phosphorous Thio Esters With Haloid Alkyls and Acyls,"  
A. P. Divinskiy, M. I. Kabachnik, V. V. Sidorenko, 4 pp

"Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR, Nov Ser" Vol IX, No 6

Tabulated results of experiments. Data obtained establish that it is entirely possible to carry out the reaction of thio esters with acids of trivalent phosphorus with haloid alkyls and acyls. This reaction can be traced by means of Arbuzov's theory of regrouping, and by the method of observing the atom of bivalent sulfur. Submitted by Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov 18, Mar 1948

S/063/62/007/005/003/006  
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Shchekotikhin, A.M., Blagoveshchenskiy, V.S., Sidorenko, V.V.,  
Denisov, O.K.

TITLE: Fluorine derivatives of acetylene hydrocarbons.  $\alpha$ -fluorinated per-  
halogenpropines

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleeva,  
v. 7, no. 5, 1962, 580 - 582

TEXT: The preparation of  $\alpha$ -fluorinated perhalogenpropines of the type  
 $CF_nHal_{3-n}-C \equiv C-Hal$  was investigated ( $n = 1, 2, 3$ ;  $Hal = Cl, Br$ ). By means of de-  
hydrohalogenation of monohydrohalogenpropylenes over calcinated sodium hydroxide  
at 210 - 290°C in a nitrogen stream was synthesized: 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-bromopropine-  
-1; 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-chloropropine-1; 3,3-difluoro-1,3-dichloropropine-1; and  
1-fluoro-1,3,3-trichloropropine-1. It is demonstrated that  $\alpha$ -fluorinated perhalo-  
genpropines give only dihalogen derivatives in a reaction with halogenes in chlori-  
nated solvents without heating. Infrared spectra of the obtained perhalogenpropines  
showed for these compounds the characteristic absorp. band at 2,200  $cm^{-1}$ , being  
thus somewhat different from corresponding literature data. The band shift is ex-  
Card 1/2

Fluorine derivatives of....

S/063/62/007/005/003/006  
A057/A126

plained by the effect of the halogen near to the carbon atom with the triple bond. This observation will be discussed in further papers. The presence of the triple bond was proved also by a successive addition of two and four halogen atoms. The fact that  $\alpha$ -fluorinated perhalogenpropines react with chlorine, or bromine in the absence of a solvent, in light and at room temperature by explosion, while in the presence of chloroform, or methylene chloride only to dihalogen derivatives is explained by the assumption that the deactivating effect of the trimethylene group (in relation to an electrophilic attack) is spread only on one  $\pi$ -bond and has just a weak effect upon the other. The tetrachlor derivatives were prepared in sealed ampullas at elevated temperature, the tetrabromine derivatives only by irradiation with ultraviolet light in a quartz vessel. Basic experimental data are presented in a table.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1961

Card 2/2

SIDORENKO, V.V.; KUZNETSOV, S.S., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, otv.red.;  
SHENGER, I.A., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology and petrology of the Shakhtama intrusive complex]  
Geologiya i petrologiya Shakhtaminskogo intruzivnogo kompleksa.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 102 p. (Akademiia nauk  
SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, no.7) (MIRA 14:7)  
(Transbaikalia—Rocks, Igneous)

KREYNGOL'D, S.U.; BOZHEVOL'NOV, Ye.A.; LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; SIDORENKO, V.V.

Determination of iron in water, acids, and salts by a kinetic method with the use of stilbene complexon. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1356-1361 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobochistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Moskva.

BOZHEVOL'NOV, Ye.A.; KREYNGOL'D, S.U.; LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; SIDORENKO, V.V.

Use of luminescent reagents in the kinetic method of analysis.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:97-100 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.  
Predstavleno akademikom A.P. Vinogradovym.



GERMAN-GALKINA, A.S.; ZLOKAZOVA, T.M.; MEL'NIKOVA, V.P.; SIDORENKO, V.V.

Use of hydrocyclones in thickener units for the separation of  
solids in alumina-bearing sinters. TSvet. met. 34 no.1:52-54  
Ja 61. (MIRA 17:3)

SISYANIN, Vladislav Vladislavovich; M'Vn'VA, Valentina  
Sergeyevna; JET'KOV, Igor' Vasil'yevich; KUZNETSOV, S.S.,  
doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., otv. red.

[Volcanic-siliceous group of the formations of the Sakmara  
zone in the western slope of the Southern Urals] Vulkanogenno-  
kremnistaya gruppa formatsii Saksarskoi zony na zapadnom sklo-  
ne Iuzhnogo Urala. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 66 p. (MIRA 17:10)

BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, Vladimir Petrovich; SIDORINIKO, Vladimir Vladimirovich;  
RAKOV, V.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ISVETKOV, N.V., redaktor;  
FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radio measurements in pulse equipment] Izmereniya v impul'snoi radio-  
apparature. Leningrad, Gos. soiznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl.  
1957. 263 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

(Radio measurements)

5078  
S/120/60/000/004/019/028  
E052/E414

26.2190

AUTHORS: Sidorenko, V.V. and Utkin, G.A.

TITLE: Automatic Measurement of Counting Characteristics of  
Gas Discharge Counters

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta 1960, No.4, pp.133 134

TEXT: The scheme suggested by the present authors is shown schematically in Fig.1. It includes the PS-64 (PS-64) scaling unit 3 and the EPP-09 (EPP-09) pen recorder 4. Two additional stages, namely a pulse amplifier and a valve voltmeter (Fig 2) have been added to the PS-64 scaling unit. The pulse amplifier is based on the 6H8C (6N8S) double triode. The second half of this double triode is operated as a cathode follower whose output is fed into an integrating circuit. The amplifier is connected to the limiting stage of the PS-64 scaling unit (shown to the left of the dotted line in Fig.2). The valve voltmeter is in the form of a balanced circuit, the "zero" being established by the 33 kohm potentiometer. The signal entering the pen recorder is taken off the 51 ohm resistor on the extreme right of Fig.2. The voltage applied to the counter 1 is taken from the midpoint of the potentiometer 7 (Fig.1) connected to the high voltage

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S/120/60/000/004/019/028  
E032/E414

Automatic Measurement of Counting Characteristics of Gas Discharge  
Counters

rectifier 9. The motion of the drum of the pen recorder is coupled to this potentiometer so that as the drum rotates, the voltage applied to the counter is uniformly increased. At the same time, the scaling unit accepts the pulses from the counter and the count rate is recorded by the pen recorder. There are 3 figures. ✓

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1959

Card 2/4

S/120/60/000/004/019/028  
E032/E414

Automatic Measurement of Counting Characteristics of Gas Discharge Counters

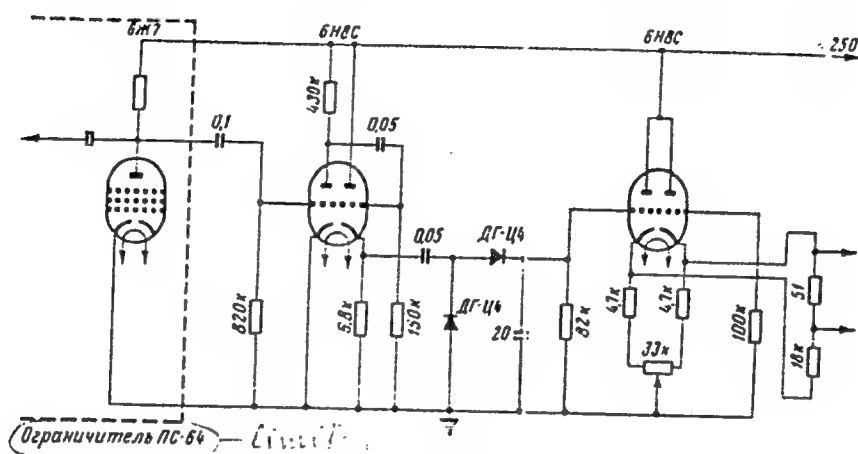


Рис. 2. Схема усилителя импульсов и лампового вольтметра

Card 4/4

Fig.2.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5512

Dolgirev, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, Pavel Ivanovich Maleyev, and Vladimir Vladimirovich Sidorenko

Detektory yadernykh izlucheniye (Nuclear Radiation Detectors) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1961. 222 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,300 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): K. K. Aglintsev, Professor; Reviewer: V. A. Kozlova, Engineer; Ed.: I. G. Azarova; Tech. Ed.: R. K. Tsal.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel who, although not specialists in nuclear physics, are engaged in operations involving nuclear radiation. It may be also useful to personnel who operate or design X-ray and radiometric equipment.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the principle of operation, basic properties, and structure of various types of contemporary radiation detectors, and presents their connection diagrams and testing methods. Reference material, including characteristics of industrial gas-discharge counters, scintillation phosphors and photoelectric multipliers, is given. Nuclear radiation, X-ray and radiometric quantities, and their measuring units are briefly discussed. The Card 1/7.

Nuclear Radiation Detectors

SOV/5512

authors thank A. B. Dmitriyev for his help on Chs. II and III, and E. I. Dombrovski, A. L. Dudnik, and V. A. Antamonov for their suggestions and advice. There are 79 references: 54 Soviet (including 5 translations), 24 English, and 1 German.

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7. Ionization chambers for measuring $\beta$ -radiation	23

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216600

27702

S/120/61/000/003/012/041

E202/E135

AUTHORS: Sidorenko, V.V., Ivanov, V.P., and Yershov, N.A.

TITLE: Universal recording dosimeter

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.78-81

TEXT: A particularly robust and economical, transistorized gamma-dosimeter is described. This instrument is designed specially for the continuous monitoring of radioactivity in the sewers and other not easily accessible ducts. The probe which houses one or two G.M. tubes is made of chromium plated steel tube but may also be made of plexiglass if the beta count is required. A cable, which in some cases may be over 100 m long, joins the probe with the box housing the energizing, amplifying and registering circuits. The dosimeter registers within the range of 0.002-200 r/hr. In the case of using a thin-walled probe which is intended for a maximum working depth of 20 m, a sensitivity of 0.2 mr/hr is claimed. The negative impulses from the G.M. tubes are amplified in a two-stage voltage amplifier followed by a normalizing circuit of a blocking generator. The standard instrument carries a microammeter but provision is made for the

Card 1/2

X

Universal recording dosimeter

27702  
S/120/61/000/003/012/041  
E202/E135

inclusion of a self-recording instrument. The total power requirements are approximately 150 mw, which with the standard two supplying batteries of 18 v each, gives a working life of about 400 hours.  
There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1960

Card 2/2

29593

S/120/61/000/004/002/034

E032/E514

21.6000

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. P. and Sidorenko, V.V

TITLE: Selection of pulsed-supply parameters for gas discharge counters

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.4, pp.35-38

TEXT: A disadvantage of gas discharge counters is their low resolution and this limits the maximum counting rate which they can accept. This disadvantage can, at least to some extent, be removed by the use of pulsed supplies (Ref.1: W. Lichtman, Nucleonics, 1953, No.1, 22). Under pulsed-supply conditions the counting rate is given by

$$N = F [1 - \exp(-H\tau P)] = f(P), \quad (1)$$

where F is the supply repetition frequency,  $\tau$  is the length of the supply pulse, H is the number of  $\gamma$ -quanta absorbed in the counter per second per roentgen and F is the dose rate. In designing such devices it is frequently necessary to determine the upper limit of the intensity P below which the counter

Card 1/1

29593

Selection of pulsed-supply ...

S/120/61/000/004/002/034  
EO32/E514

characteristic is linear. It is shown that this upper limit can be calculated from

$$P_o = \left[ \frac{(1 + \Phi)}{(1 - \Phi)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \exp(-H \cdot \tau)} \right] \times [1 - \exp(-H \cdot P_o)] \quad (4)$$

where  $\Phi = X/100$  and  $X$  measures the departure from linearity, i.e.  $100(N - N_L)/N_L = \pm X\%$ . This is a transcendental equation and can be solved graphically. Analysis of Eqs. (1) and (4), and also experimental data obtained with low-voltage halogen counters **СИ-3БГ** (SI-3BG) with a working volume of 14 mm<sup>3</sup>, show that a) the length of the linear region of the characteristic for given "non-linearity"  $X$  is inversely proportional to the duration of the supply pulses, and b) the supply repetition frequency has no effect on the working range of the counter characteristic, although it does affect the sensitivity of the counter. In order to obtain a linear counting characteristic in a wide range (up to 2000 to 3000 r/hour in the case of the SI-3BG counter), all that is required is to arrange for the automatic adjustment of the supply

Card 2/4

Selection of pulsed-supply ...

1960  
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E032/E514

frequency  $F$  with dose rate  $P$ . The formula giving the relation between the dose rate and the frequency is shown to be

$$F(P) = F_0 H \tau P [1 - \exp(-H \tau P)]^{-1} . \quad (8)$$

Counters operated with pulsed supplies still retain their plateau and hence there is a certain optimum amplitude of the supply pulses which must be determined experimentally. Fig.5 shows the counting characteristics of the SI-3BG counters with  $F = 2000$  cps. The curves are calculated from Eq.(1) and the points are experimental. The numbers marked on the curves indicate the values of  $\tau$  in  $\mu\text{sec}$ . Fig.6 shows the counting characteristics for  $\tau = 2\mu\text{sec}$  and the four different frequencies marked on the curves (in cps). There are 6 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 English (quoted in text).

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1960

Card 3/4

SECRET  
11/24/55

AUTHORS: Moshkin, V.P. and Sidorenko, V.A.

TITLE: A device for long-term recording of impulse signals

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1961,  
pp. 158 - 159

TEXT: The instrument that is briefly described here records the occurrence of impulses arriving at a rate not greater than 15 - 20 impulses/second over a considerable period of time. Each impulse that arrives causes a step-by-step switch to move one position. This causes a paper tape to be pulled along a certain distance. The step-by-step switch and tape are also operated periodically, for instance every minute or every hour, by a timing device which marks the time scale on the tape. The impulse signals are applied to a sensitive relay type PKH (RKN) and this applies a signal to the step-by-step switch. The timing device is a normal clock mechanism. Spools are provided to carry a total of 10 mm telegraph paper tape 50 mm wide. The tape is pulled continuously at a rate of 50 impulses per second. The dimensions of the

Card 1/1

A device for ....

S/120/61/000/004/025/034  
E194/E355

instrument are 300 x 130 x 250 mm and it is enclosed in a sealed case with sight glass. It is mainly intended for use with apparatus for recording the natural radioactivity of water and air and for radioactivity measurements in industry. It can be used with the normal radiation detectors. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960 (initially)  
November 16, 1960 (after revision)

✓

S/120/62/000/002/011/047  
E039/E520

AUTHORS: Sidorenko, V.V., Ivanov, V.P. and Minin, K.F.

TITLE: A gamma-dosimeter with a gas multiplication counter and a pulsed supply system

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 55-58

TEXT: This instrument fills the need for a single detector to cover a wide range of dose rates (0.05 to 1000 r/hr). The probe unit contains a gas multiplication counter  $\text{CH-3B}\Gamma$  (SI-3BG) and blocking generator  $\text{C}\Gamma\text{B}\Gamma$  (6P15P) in an aluminium cylinder (65 mm diameter and 260 mm high; weight 620 g). The control unit, dimensions 180 x 145 x 205 mm<sup>3</sup>, weighs 3 kg and uses a  $\text{CB-1M/100}$  (SB-1M/100) electromechanical counter. A calibration obtained for dose rates up to 1200 r/hr with a  $\text{Co}^{60}$  source showed that the indicated dose agreed with the calculated value to  $\pm 5\%$ . The sensitivity is not less than 0.05 r/hr. For changes of  $\pm 10\%$  in the supply voltage the readings change by not more than  $\pm 4\%$ . There is practically no background count-rate. For temperature changes of  $+50$  to  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  the readings change by not more than  $\pm 5\%$ . The probe can be used at distances of up to 50 m from the control

Card 1/2



A gamma-dosimeter with a gas ...

S/120/62/000/002/011/047  
E039/E520

unit. A detailed description of the circuit is given. There are  
5 figures.

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1961

✓B

Card 2/2

LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; SIDORENKO, V.V.

Lumocupferron. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar. no.6:  
42-44 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh  
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; SIDORENKO, V.V.

Disodium salt of 2-naphthol-1-[N-dicarboxymethyl]-aminomethyl]-3,6-disulfonic acid. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar. no.6:75-76 '62.

3,5,7,3',4'-Pentahydroxy-6,3-bis-[N,N'-di-(carboxymethyl)-aminomethyl]-flavone. Ibid.:76-78.

2,6,7-Trihydroxy-9-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)-3-fluorone-5,3'-bismethyliminodiacetic acid. Ibid.:78-79 (MIRA 17:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; SIDORENKO, V.V.

2-Aminothiazolediacetic acid and 2-amino-6-methoxybenzo-  
thiazolediacetic acid. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar.  
no.6:80-82 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh  
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

DYATLOVA, N.M.; YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; BIFORENKO, V.V.; LAVROVA, O.Yu.;  
LASTOVSKIY, R.P.

Synthesis and study of new complexons containing heterocatoms  
in cyclic compounds. Trudy IREA no.25:83-90 '63.

Synthesis and study of new selective ion-exchange resins.  
Ibid.:91-99

(MIRA 18:6)

SIDORENKO, V.V.

Derivation of a logarithmic amplitude characteristic of a transistor  
video amplifier. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.10:20-25 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040753

S/0142/64/007/002/0220/0228

AUTHOR: Sidorenko, V. V.; Volkov, V. M.

TITLE: Obtaining a logarithmic amplitude response curve in a transistorized video amplifier

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 1, no. 2, 1964, 220-228

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized video amplifier, frequency characteristic, nonlinear resistance, nonlinear reactance

ABSTRACT: It is proposed to connect in parallel with the collector load a nonlinear voltage divider to produce a logarithmic characteristic and to effect instantaneous automatic gain control; this makes it possible to increase the dynamic range by using several such modified stages in cascade. The response curve of each stage must have the form shown in Encl. 02, and the stages making up the amplifier must operate in a strictly sequential manner, wherein only one of the

Continued on p. 2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040753

stages operates on the logarithmic portion of the curve for each value of the input voltage. All the preceding stages operate during that instant on the linear portions of their characteristics, and all the stages that follow must operate on the quasilinear portion. Tests of several amplifier models are described and practical suggestions are made with the aim of overcoming the difficulties in making all stages identical and ensuring strict sequential operation of the stages. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Jan63

DATE ACQ:

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5



L 29311-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6012339

SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/66/021/004/0025/0032

AUTHOR: Volkov, V. M. (Active member); Sidorenko, V. V. (Active member) <sup>37</sup><sub>13</sub>

ORG: Scientific-Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communication  
im. A. S. Popov (Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi)

TITLE: Logarithmic video amplifier using transistors with series-parallel nonlinear feedback <sup>15</sup>

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 25-32

TOPIC TAGS: video amplifier, negative feedback, amplifier stage, amplifier design,  
nonlinear effect, solid state amplifier

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss means of increasing the dynamic range of transistorized amplifiers by introducing nonlinear negative feedback, and in particular the design of amplifiers of logarithmic amplitude characteristics, which are widely used in measuring apparatus and form many electronic applications. Making use of analytic relations included in a book by one of the authors (Volkov, Logarifmicheskiye usiliteli [Logarithmic Amplifiers], Gostekhizdat, UkrSSR, 1962), the authors describe a pair of stages with series-parallel nonlinear feedback (Fig. 1) wherein the collector of the second stage is connected with a linear resistor to the emitter of the first stage. This nonlinear feedback element can be a Ge or Si diode. The

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.375.421

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ACC NR: AP6012339

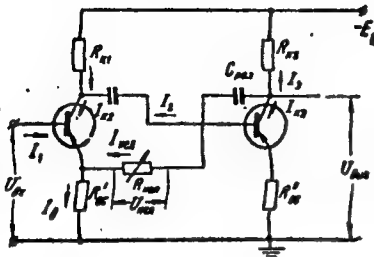


Fig. 1. Diagram of nonlinear pair.

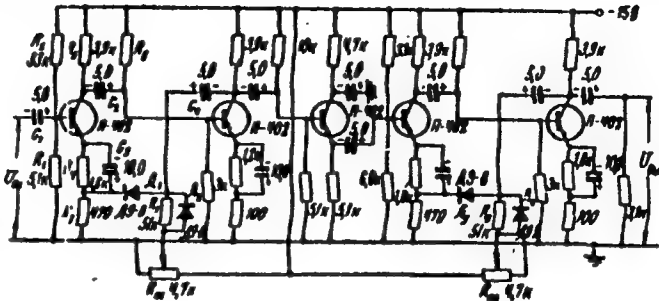


Fig. 2. Diagram of amplifier consisting of two nonlinear pairs

required variation of the nonlinear resistance of this diode to obtain the required characteristics is determined. A stage of this type yields a gain of 30-35 db in the logarithmic characteristic range. To obtain a larger gain it is necessary to employ several stages and the nonlinear elements should be two parallel-connected diodes with different cutoff voltages, decoupled by means of emitter followers. Test results on a two-stage amplifier (Fig. 2) showed that such an amplifier can

Card 2/3

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ACC NR: AP6012339

yield an overall gain of 900. The input voltage at which the logarithmic amplitude characteristic of the amplifier begins is  $10^{-4}$  v. The dynamic range of the logarithmic amplitude characteristic is 60 db; the accuracy in the entire dynamic range is 3-4% in amplitude and 15-20% in transconductance. The agreement between the test results and the theoretical results of the paper is satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 04Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 3/3

BK

ACC NR: AP6033459

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0040/0040

INVENTOR: Lastovakiy, R. P.; Kabachnik, M. I.; Medved', T. Ya.;  
Sidorenko, V. V.; Lapshina, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of N,N-biscarboxymethylethylenediaminebismethyl-  
phosphonic acid. Class 12, No. 185911

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 40

TOPIC TAGS: ~~biscarboxymethylethylenediaminebismethylphosphonic acid~~  
~~preparation~~, monochloroacetic acid, ~~ethylenediaminebismethylphosphonic~~  
acid

ABSTRACT: To simplify the process of the preparation of N,N-biscarboxy-  
methylethylenediaminebismethylphosphonic acid from ethylenediaminobis-  
methylphosphinic acid in the presence of an alkali, the acid is treated  
with monochloroacetic acid. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.419.1.07

CHERNOVA, L.N. and M.M. ... SYRINA, V.Ya.;  
... A.A. ...

[Systematic catalog of scientific and serial publica-  
tions on medicine, 1960-1961] Sistematicheski katalog oteche-  
stvennykh periodicheskikh i printzheisticheskikh izdani po  
meditsine, 1960-1961. Moskva, 1962. 105 p.

(MIRA 18.12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. ... Pervyuchshiy chelom  
sistematizatsii ... Biblioteka AN SSSR (f. 100.1).

L 00393-67 ENT(d)/EMP(v)/EMP(k)/EMP(h)/EMP(l)

ACC NR: AP6025285

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/007/0019/0020

AUTHOR: Sidorenko, V. Ya. (Engineer)

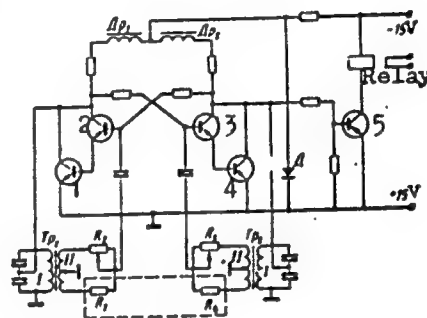
ORG: none

TITLE: Relay-type contactless controller 14

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 7, 1966, 19-20

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, relay controller, contactless controller

ABSTRACT: A modification of an earlier relay-type contactless controller (A. I. Shcherban' et al., Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964) is described. Essentially, the new controller (see figure) consists of two h-f oscillators whose outputs are balanced by bridge circuits. Resistor  $R_1$  actually is a sensing element (thermistor, photoresistor, strain gage, etc.). Positive or negative feedback of one (transistors 1 and 2) or the other (transistors 3 and 4) oscillator may result depending on the direction of unbalance. The control was



Card 1/2

UDC: 621.3.077.6

L 06398-67

ACC NR: AP6025285

tested as a temperature regulator with a 30--60C range. It is claimed that:  
(1) The controller is highly sensitive and reliable; (2) Its sensitivity is independent of the sensitivity of the output relay; (3) Nonlinearity of characteristic of the sensing element does not affect the operation of the controller.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

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SIDORENKO, Yekaterina

✓ Mineralogy of carbonates of Wyszków region (Poland)  
Ekaterina Sidorenko (Lvov Univ.). Mineralog. Sbornik SP

L'vov. Geol. Otsichestvo 4, 197-206(1950).—Includes chem.  
analyses of calcite, dolomite, and hydrozincite from veins in  
carbonate rocks (granodiorite porphyries). Marie Sierist

AE

SP

SIDORENKO, Yek.

Mineralogy of igneous rocks of the Vyshkov region in Transcarpathia. Min.sbor. 10.5:149-158 '51. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.  
(Transcarpathia—Rocks, Igneous)

SIDORENKO, Yekat.

Barite and quartz of the Vyshkov region in Transcarpathia. Min.  
sbor. no.5:334-337 '51. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.  
(Transcarpathia--Barite) (Transcarpathia--Quartz)

SIDORENKO, Ya.F.

Melanterite from Transcarpathia. Min.sber. no.9:186-199 '55.  
(MIRA 9:9)

1.L'viv. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko.  
(Transcarpathia--Melanterite)

SIDORENKO, Ye.F.

Quartz from the Dubrovka and Glinsko brown coal deposits,  
Lvov Province. Min.sbor. no.12:255-261 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.  
(Lvov Province--Quartz)

SHORENKO, Yev

Garmat, G. A. (1910-1970) (1910-1970) (1910-1970)  
no. 14. (1910-1970) (1910-1970) (1910-1970)

1. The above-named person(s) is/are (1910-1970) (1910-1970) (1910-1970)  
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СІЛОСЕНКО, Я.П.,

Ferron magnesium minerals of metamorphic rocks in the Dniester  
Valley. Min. sbor. no.15:189-197 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'viv.  
(Dniester Valley—Iron)  
(Dniester Valley—Magnesium)

SIDORENKO, Ye.F.; ZINCHUK, V.K.

Fibrous sulfete from Beregovo District in Transcarpathia. Min.  
Sbor. no.16:253-260 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.  
(Beregovo District--Sulfates)



SIDORENKO, Ye.F.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Pedrov meeting. Min. sbor. no.16:462-464 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.Franko, L'vov.  
(Crystallography)

SIDORENKO, Ye.F.

Hypersthene from garnet-hypersthene migmatites in the Dniester  
Valley. Min. sbor. no.17:120-126 '63. (MIKA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov.

SIDORENKO, Yo.F.

Hydromics from the weathering surface of crystalline rocks in the surroundings of Ketyuzhan in the Dniester Valley. Min. sbor. 18 no.4:443-447 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'viv.

ACC NR: AP7002740

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/006/0896/0903

AUTHOR: Khenkin, M. Z.; Lokshin, I. Kh.; Levina, N. K.; Sidokhin, Ye. F.  
Simeonov, S.L.; Minina, L.V.; Pavlikova, Ye.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of cyclic heat treatment on the properties and structure  
of alloys containing phases with different expansion coefficients

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye v. 22, no. 6, 1966, 896-903

TOPIC TAGS: *INTERNAL STRESS, COOLING, ALUMINUM BASE ALLOY,*  
*SILICON CONTAINING* alloy, magnesium containing alloy, alloy  
heat treatment, cyclic heat treatment, ~~alloy~~ mechanical property, ~~alloy~~  
stress relaxation, cyclic heat treatment effect/AL2 alloy, AL9T2 ~~effect~~  
*ALLOY*

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the effect of cyclic heat  
treatment (CHT) on the internal stresses and relaxation characteristics  
of alloys containing phases with different expansion coefficients.  
Each cycle in CHT consisted of cooling to subzero temperatures (-40 to  
-190), holding for 10-120 min, followed by heating to relatively low  
temperatures (up to 150C) and holding at these temperatures for 15-240  
min. It was found that CHT reduced internal stresses and increased the  
relaxation strength in all investigated alloys. The greatest decrease  
in internal stresses was observed in AL2 (12.1%Si) and AL9T2 (7%Si, 0.3%  
Mg) aluminum alloys. The CHT had no effect on the tensile and yield

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UDC: 669.017: [548.735+620.187]

ACC NR: AP7002740

strengths and the ductility of Al-Si alloys, but it increased the elastic limit by 20—50% and the relaxation strength of Al<sub>2</sub> alloy by 300% in short-time and prolonged tests. Thus, CNT effectively inhibited the negative effect of the increased silicon content, thereby increasing the strength characteristics, but lowers the relaxation strength of Al-Si alloys. The effect of CNT on the relaxation strength decreases as the upper temperature of the cycle increases above 150C, and approaches zero when this temperature is increased to 200C. The first three cycles of CNT are the most effective regardless of the holding time at the extreme temperatures of the cycle. The same effect of CNT was observed in other alloys consisting of the phases with different expansion coefficients, e.g., Al-Ge, and sintered V-Ni-Fe and V-Ni-Cu alloys. In such alloys, CNT promoted formation of a stable dislocation structure with minimum micro- and macrostresses, which increased the elastic limit and relaxation strength. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 1986/06/01/ ORIG REF: 000/ CNT REF: 000

Card 2/2

SUN TZU; SIDORENKO, Ye.I., podpolkovnik [translator]; RAZIN, Ye.A.,  
professor, ~~general~~ mayor, redaktor; OSIPOV, I.A., polkovnik,  
redaktor; NYASHNIKOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Treatise on the art of war. Translated from the Chinese] Traktat o  
voennom iskusstve. [Peroved o drevnikh italskogo i prinesheniya E.I.  
Sidorenko] Moskva, Voen.-iis.-ve Ministerstva obr. SSSR, 1955. 121 p.  
(Military art and science) (MIRA 9:7)

U-TSIY [Wu, Tsu]; SIDORUKO, Ya.I., podpolkovnik [translator]; RAZIN, Ye.A.,  
general-major, professor, redaktor; GUSEV, I.A., polkovnik, redaktor;  
SROKIN, V.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Military art] Ob iznashivani voenno voyny. Moskva. Voen. ind-vo  
N-ya ober. 3682. 1977. 39 p.  
(China--Military art and sciences) (NIA 10:10)

1. 1. 1.

Master of artillery. Voen.znan. 33 no.6:36 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik artilleriyskogo i storicheskogo muzeya,  
Leningrad.

(Martov, Andrei Konstantinovich, 1863-1956)  
(Artillery--History)



SIDORENKO, Ye.M. (Kiyev, ul. Lenina, d.70, kv.11)

Changes in kidney function before and after surgery for inflammatory and suppurative processes in the lungs. Nov.khir.  
arkh. no.2145-48 Mr-Apr '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra <sup>terapii</sup> terapii I (zav. - prof. D.F. Chebotarev) Kiyevskogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(LUNGS--DISEASES)  
(KIDNEYS)

SIDORENKO, Ye. N.

Renal hemodynamics in chronic inflammatory and suppurative diseases  
of the lungs. Vrach.delo no.3:241-244 Mr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra terapii I (zav. - prof. D.F. Chebotarev) Kiyevskogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(LUNGS--DISEASES)  
(KIDNEYS--BLOOD SUPPLY)

KORKUSHKO, O.V.; SIDORENKO, Ye.N.

Combined affection of the liver and kidneys in patients with  
chronic inflammatory and purulent pulmonary processes. Vrach.  
delo no.3:231-233 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra I terapii (zav. - prof.D.F.Chebotarev) Kiyevskogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(LIVER--DISEASES) (KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (LUNGS--ABSCESS)

.IDOREIKO, Ye. I., Cand Med Sci -- (dis): "Functions of the kidneys in chronic inflammatory-suppurant ailments of the lungs." Kiev, 1960 15 pp; (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst in Academician A. A. Boromol'tsa); 150 copies; free; (KL, 24-60, 136)

LERNER, I.P., dotsent (Kiyev, ul. Ovruchskaya, d.6, kv.1); SIDORENKO, Ye.N.,  
assistant

Treatment of multiple thromboembolism. Nov. ~~Mir~~. arkh. no.9:70-  
71 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra terapii III (zav. - dotsent I.P.Lerner) Kiyevskogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(THROMBOSIS) (ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE))

LERNER, I.P.; SHEYNIS, M.I.; BRUSILOVSKIY, Ye.S.; SIDORENKO, Ye.N.

Clinical and morphological characteristics of peptic ulcer in chronic cor pulmonale. Vrach. delo no.2:30-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra terapii III (zav. - dotsent I.P. Lerner) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent M.I. Sheynis) gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Shevchenkovskogo rayona g. Kiyeva.

(PEPTIC ULCER)

(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE)

SIDORENKO, Ye. N., kand. med. nauk; GLUKHOVSKAYA, G. F.

Aerosol treatment of bronchial asthma. Vrach. delo no.3:61-65  
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra terapii III (zav. - dotsent I. P. Lerner) Kiyevskogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ASTHMA) (AEROSOL THERAPY)

TRUSEVICH, B.I., prof.; SIDORENKO, Ye.R. (Minsk)

Changes in the electrocardiogram in blood transfusion. Klin.med.  
37 no.11:92-95 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - deystvitel'-nyy chlen AN BSSR prof. B.I. Trusevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN BSSR (for Trusevich).  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION effects)  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)



SIDORENKO, Ye.R.

Changes in the ballistocardiogram in heart defects. Zdrav. Belor.  
6 no.8:21-25 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - akademik  
AN BSSR B.I. Trusevich) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(BALLISOTCARDIOGRAPHY) (HEART--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

TRUSEVICH, B.I., prof., akademik; SIDORENKO, Ye.R., vrach

Changes in the ballistocardiogram following blood transfusion.  
Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 10:11-14 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
2. AN BSSR (for Trusevich).  
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY) (BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

SIDORENKO, Ye.V. (Kiyev)

Preservation of influenza antigen in cadaveric material. Sbor.nauch.  
trid. Inst.infek.bol. no.4:87-90 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

MAISIMOV, N.A. (Kiyev); PEIPUSHEVA, G.G. (Kiyev); KOLLOVA, S.A. (Kiyev);  
DIDORENKO, Ye.V. (Kiyev)

Pathomorphology of influenza in newborn infants. Sbor.nauch.trud.  
Inst.infek.bul. no.4:79-86. '64. (MIRA 18:6)

AL'PERN, D.Ye.; SIDORENKO, Ye.V.

Changes in the hypothalamic nuclei in experimental allergy. Biul.  
eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.4:110-113 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedr patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. D.Ye. Al'pern)  
i gistologii (zav. - prof. B.V. Aleshin) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyim chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

SIDORENKO, Ya.Y. [Sydoranko, O.Y.]

Susceptibility of animals to influenza. Mikrobiol. zhurn. 25  
no. 6:223-33\*63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut infektsionnoy bol'sozoy AMN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

reklamatsii, L. I.: SPORENO, Dr. V.

"Izucheniye biologicheskikh svoystv virusa gruppa pri vyvavlennoy i latentnoy infektsii."

report presented at Symp on Virus Diseases, Moscow, 6-9 Oct 64.

Kafedra virusologii Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

SPROSKHO, Yu.A.

SPROSKHO, Yu.A.: "Investigation of certain problems of the process of three-dimensional stamping". Minsk, 1955. Belorussian Polytechnic Institute I.V. Stalin. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnyaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.



137-1958-3-5042

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 84 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gubkin, S. I., Sidorenko, Yu. A., Bogdanov, Ye. S.

TITLE: On the Causes of Variations in the Flow of Metal During Die Forging in Mechanical Punch Presses and Drop Hammers (O prichinakh razlichnogo techeniya metalla pri shtampovke na mekhanicheskikh pressakh i na molotakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta AN BSSR, 1956, Nr 3, pp 7-19

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to establish the causes of nonuniform filling of the deep pattern recesses in both the upper and lower die in the process of die forging (F) in a press or in a drop hammer. Pb specimens were employed in order to simulate the process of hot die forging under conditions in which the temperature of both the blank and the instrument is practically constant and uniform. The F was carried out in machines capable of subjecting the blank to rates of deformation (D) ranging from 0.5 m/min to 9.38 m/sec. It was established that under such conditions the extent of the filling of the pattern on both the upper and the lower die is practically identical and that it does not

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137-1958-3-5042

On the Causes of Variations in the Flow of Metal During Die Forging (cont.)

depend on the initial velocity of  $D$ . The role of the temperature history of the  $D$  was investigated by means of an oscillograph which recorded the temperature variations in the lower and the upper part of the forged piece in the process of press- and drop-hammer forging of steel and Al blanks. It is established that the difference in the nature of the metal flow during  $F$  of metal in drop-hammers and mechanical forging presses is determined by the difference in the temperature history of the  $D$  of metal in the two cases. Compared with press forging, drop forging offers more favorable conditions for the filling in of the upper die pattern; this is explained by the combined action of the Joule effect and the fact that the lower and upper regions of the metal blank establish dissimilar thermal contacts with the surfaces of the dies.

V. Ya.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-57-10-19126

Translation from. Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 99 (USSR)

AUTHORS. Bogdanov, Ye.S., Kalachev, M.I., Sidorenko, Yu.A.

TITLE Engineering Analysis of Hot Stamping on Presses That are Round and Elongated in the Plane of the Forgings (Tekhnologicheskyy raschet goryachey ob'yemnoy shtampovki na pressakh kruglykh i udlinennykh v plane pokovok)

PERIODICAL Sb. nauch. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1956, Nr 3, pp 48-67

ABSTRACT A new method of analysis of hot stamping processes performed on crank presses is suggested. It permits theoretical determination of the optimum dimensions of the gutter, the minimum blank volume required, the deforming stress needed, etc. Special features of analysis of forgings of various types are examined and specimen analyses are adduced. A comparison of the results of calculation by the existing and the new methods on the one hand and factory data on the other is made, and this confirms the validity of the method proposed. M Ts.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-57-10-19109

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sidorenko, Yu.A.

TITLE: On Calculating Mean Forging Temperature in the Drop-forging Process (K voprosu o raschete sredney temperatury pokovki v protsesse shtampovki)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR. 1956, Nr 3, pp 68-77

ABSTRACT: A proposal is advanced for a method of calculating the mean temperature of the billet (B) during the drop-forging process on the basis of the fundamental propositions of the theory of heat conductivity. The starting point taken is a problem for 2 semi-finite rods with different starting temperatures and different thermal coefficients, as one that is most applicable to the process of hot deformation. The equations for calculation thus determined are used to plot graphs for the temperature distribution in the die and the B when contact is for 0.001, 0.01, and 0.1 sec. The data derived are verified by measuring the temperature with thermocouples on the B surface when press and hammer is used, and at a depth of 0.4 and 0.7 mm from the

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SOV/137-57-10-19109

On Calculating Mean Forging Temperature in the Drop-forging Process  
surface when a press is used. Oscilloscopes show a good agreement between the theoretical and practical data.

M.Ts.

Card 2/2

137-58-4-7108

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 115 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, Ye. S. , Sidorenko, Yu. A.

TITLE: Special Features of Metal Flow on Stamping in Power Presses  
and by Hammers (Osobennosti techeniya metalla pri shtampovke  
na mekhanicheskikh pressakh i molotakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy konferentsii po usoversh. tekhnol. goryachey  
shtampovki. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, pp 12-18

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation confirms the fact that the difference in the nature of the metal flow in stamping (S) on the hammer (H) and on drop-forging crank presses (DFCP) is determined by the difference in the conditions of temperature during deformation, and this depends upon the time and quality of the heat contact between the hot metal and the relatively cold surface of the die, and upon the influence of the thermal effects upon the change in temperature. The action of these factors during S on the H produces more favorable conditions for filling the punch than are produced in work on a press. The results of an oscillographic study of the temperature during S on a fast DFCP for a single cycle shows that the cooling effect of the tool in this case is insignificant in

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137-58-4-7108

Special Features of Metal Flow (cont.)

view of the small S time (0.01 sec). The drop in the temperature of the blank is altogether 100°C at a depth of 0.7 mm from the contact surface between metal and tool, and therefore the filling of the die in single-blow F will be identical on the H and the DFCP. The difference in metal flow during S on the H and on the DFCP is evidenced in multiple-pass and multiple-blow S. As the number of blows and passes in S is diminished, this difference tends to disappear.

G. F.

1. Metals--Flow
2. Metals--Forging--Processes

Card 2/2

SIDORENKO, Yu. A.; CHACHIN, V. N.; KONOVALOV, Ye. D.

"Vibratory Grinding of Hard Alloys"

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, 1971, IV, Minsk, Izd-vo An BSSR, 1971, 24 p.



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S/123/59/000/09/13/036  
A002/A001

18.5200

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 9, p. 97,  
# 33586

AUTHORS: Kononov, Ye. G., Sidorenko, Yu. A., Chachin, V. N.

TITLE: Vibration Grinding of Hard Alloys

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz.-tekhn. in-t AN BSSR, 1958, No. 4, pp. 248-255

TEXT: Experiments in using the method of vibration grinding of hard alloys are described. The experiments were performed at FTI AN BSSR. Grinding was carried out with the periphery of a "K360CM2K" (KZ60SM2K) straight-profile grinding disk on a surface-grinding machine. A special electromagnetic vibrator produced the vibratory motion of the "VK8" (VK8) alloy plate in a direction parallel to the disk axis at a frequency of 100 cps and at an amplitude of 2.5 mm. The experiments were performed at a speed of 37.6 m/sec, a longitudinal feed of 3.4 m/min and a grinding depth of 0.08-0.15 mm. Under these conditions, the VK8 alloy plate was subjected to conventional and vibration grinding. In all cases of conventional grinding, cracks and scorches

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Vibration Grinding of Hard Alloys

S/123/59/000/09/13/036  
A002/A001

were observed on the plates. In vibration grinding, cracks and scorches were absent and the quality of the surface finish was better by two classes. It is shown that the mean grinding zone temperature is considerably reduced during vibration grinding, while the self-sharpening conditions of the disk are improved. Further, in connection with a more complicated trajectory of the abrasive grains over the surface to be machined, the difference between longitudinal and transverse roughnesses is reduced, and as a result, the mean height of microroughnesses is also reduced. There are 10 figures and 7 references.

D. L. G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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Card 2/2

KONOVALOV, Ye.G.; AVRUTIN, A.M.; SIDORENKO, Yu.A.; LOBACHEVSKIY, I.S.

Machining holes by rotary mandrels. Stan. 1 instr. 30 no.1:29-30  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

MAZURIK, M.F., kand.med.nauk; SIDORENKO, Yu.A.(Poltava)

Some problems in the study of disease incidence with temporary  
disability among collective farm workers. Sov.zdrav. 21 no.7:37-  
40 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Poltavskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.  
(POLTAVA PROVINCE--AGRICULTURAL WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

**Production of Dinan for the arch of open-hearth furnaces.** Ye. P. Shugart and K. K. Tsvetov. *Chem. Engng.* 10 [2] 78, 81 (1940). Abstracts are given of many papers on quality control at the Dzerzhinsk Red Army factory and quality control at the Dzerzhinsk Red Army works. Both crystalline and cementing quartzites are utilized. The stability of the brick was as high as 230 heats in 100-ton and up to 160 heats in 150-ton furnaces. A flow sheet is included.

B. Z. K.

KAYNARSKIY, I.S., pref., doktor; TSIGLER, V.D., inzh.; SIDORENKO, Yu.P.;  
KALYUZHNYI, P.T.

Service of lightweight dinas bricks in a dinas-burning periodic  
kiln. Ogneupory 18 no.4:163-172 Ap '53. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Firebrick) (Kilns)

KAYNARSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor; TSIGLER, V.D., inzh.; STOVBUR, A.V., inzh.  
SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; KALYUZHNYI, P.P.

Organizing the production of lightweight dinas bricks. Ogneupery 18  
no.7:291-300 J1 '53. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ognepetrov (for KaynarSKIY, TSigler, Stovbur).
2. Minasovyy zavod im. F. Dzerzhinskogo (for Siderenko, Kalyushnyy).  
(Firebrick)

TSIGLER, V.D.; BOVKUN, S.S.; SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; KALYUZHNYI, P.T.; PAZUKHA, P.I.

Efficient firing of coke dinas in gas-heated compartment kilns.  
Ogneupory 19 no.5:195-201 '54. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Firebrick) (Kilns)



TSIGLER, V.D.; PINDRIK, B.Ye.; BOVKUN, S.S.; SIDORENKO, Yu.P.

Ways to reduce rejects in standard dinas bricks burned by the  
gas-chamber kiln process. Ogneupory 21 no.5:202-206 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for TSigler, Pindrik)
2. Zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Bovkun, Sidorenko).  
(Firebrick) (Kilns)

SIDORENKO, Yu. P.

AUTHORS: Kaynarskiy, I.S., Pindrik, B.Ye., Bovkun, S.S., 138-12-1/9  
Sidorenko, Yu.P., Chudnovskiy, A.M.

TITLE: Production (Proizvodstvo) The Organization of Dinas Chromite Production (Organizatsiya proizvodstva dinasokhromita)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 529-533 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before current production was organized a set of test samples was put together, the composition and method of production of which is described in detail. The raw material was dried in a tunnel drying plant and then pressed. The dinas chromite was burnt in gas chamber kilns according to the regime for Martin dinas at 1425-1445°. The results of sorting out showed that dinas chromite can be burnt according to the regime of Martin dinas. Furthermore, the chemical composition, the porosity, the pressure- and breaking strength, refractoriness, permeability to gas, heat conductivity, and the specific heat are given. In table 1 a comparison is drawn between dinas chromite and dinas with respect to slag erosion. The illustration shows the curves of heat expansion of dinas chromite at various temperatures. Further results of microscopical investigations of the structure are given. From all results mentioned above it may be seen that, with respect to its properties, dinas chromite is very similar to dinas, but that

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Production. The Organization of Dinas Chromite Production

138-12-1/9

it is distinguished by a greater resistance against slag at moderate temperatures. For current industrial production the technological process was precisely described, and the best working conditions were provided, which are described in detail. Table 2 shows the burning temperatures. The physical-ceramic properties of dinas chromite are shown in table 3. The results obtained by the investigation of three complete sets of current production may be seen from table 4. In conclusion it is said that the production of dinas chromite presents no difficulties and requires no additional equipment: it can be carried out in any dinas plant. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Institute for Refractories (Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov) The Dinas Factory imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Dinasovyy zavod imeni Dzerzhinskiy).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Sidorenko, Yu. P.

131-2-3/10

AUTHORS: Tsigler, V. D., Sidorenko, Yu. P.,  
Gorfinkel', B. L., Pazukha, P. I.

TITLE: Experience Obtained in Baking Dinas Bricks in a Tunnel Furnace  
Built by the Leningrad Refractory Materials Institute.  
(Osvoyeniye obzhiga dinas  
v tunnel'noy pechi konstruktssii Leningradskogo instituta  
ogneuporov).

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 57-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the strength of the established deficiencies of the old furnaces, and of new data on the admissible baking and cooling velocities of Dinas products the new tunnel furnace for the baking of normal Martin- and coke - Dinas products was planned. The new furnace was constructed in the Red-Army Dinas plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy. Its principal outlay is illustrated by figure 1. Its length amounts to 157'5 m, its clear width to 2'24 m, its maximum inner height is 1'90 m. The length of the furnace is divided into three zones: A preheating -, a baking - and a cooling zone. Its cross-sections with respect to the zones are shown in figure 2. The furnace is heated with generator gas. The lengths of the old and of the new tunnel furnace are given in table 1. The

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Experience Obtained in Baking Dinas Bricks in a Tunnel  
Furnace Built by the Leningrad Refractory Materials Institute

131-2-3/10

duration of burning of the new tunnel furnace is given in table 2. The regime of the old and of the new furnace with respect to temperature and draught of the furnace are compared with each other in figure 3 and are subsequently discussed. The charge types of the raw products are illustrated in figures 5 and 6, the characteristics of their effective cross section are outlined in table 3. The tables 4, 5, and 6 contain regimes of the baking of Dinas and table 7 data on the proportion of defective products. Figure 7 illustrates the perfected methods of charging, which subsequently are discussed in detail. Table 8 shows the performance of the tunnel furnace during its test-run period. Table 9 gives the properties of Dinas and table ten its mineralogical composition.

Conclusions: 1) Dinas products baked in this tunnel furnace show no difference compared with those baked in gas chamber furnaces with respect to their ceramic properties.  
2) The degree of transformation required for quartz is obtained at a temperature of 1400-1440°C and a period of thermal exposure of 2 hours and 10 minutes.

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SIDORENKO, Yu.P., inzh.

Improving the electric circuits for electric carriages. Bezop.  
truda v prom. 2 no.10:31-32 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.  
(Industrial electric trucks)

AUTHORS: Zetserov, Ya. M. Sidorenko, Yu. P. 30V/131-58-7-3/14  
Krasnoarmeysk

TITLE: The/Dinas Brickyards imeni Dzerzhinskiy After Modernization  
(Krasnoarmeyskiy dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo posle re-  
konstruktsii)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 299 - 302 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The brickyards consist of 2 complexes of buildings located in  
parallel and plants which are separated by a road, sidewalks  
and lawns. The first complex consists of the following depart-  
ments: quartzite depot with hoists and transport means for  
30,000 t; crushing department with 4 crushers and conveyer belts;  
grinding department with 6 edge mills and conveyer belts; charging  
department with 24 bunkers with a total capacity of 360 m<sup>3</sup>,  
with 2 conveyer belts. The brickyards work with quartzites of  
the Ovrutskoye deposit; department for lime and ferriferous addi-  
tions. The second complex consists of the following departments:  
mixing and pressing department with 12 mixers and edge mills,  
9 revolving and 17 friction presses with a pressure of 250 t;  
drying departments at both sides of the pressing department with  
altogether 25 tunnel dryers with automatically controlled heat

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**Krasnarmeyesk**

The Dinas/Brickyards imeni Dzerzhinskiy After  
Modernization

SOV/131-58-7-3/14

regime; 2 kiln departments next to the drying departments with 2 gas chamber kilns with automatic control and measuring instruments. Depots for finished products are at both sides of the kilns; the transport is carried out by means of electric and hand-driven truck loading devices. Besides, there is a complex of buildings in the brickyards provided for the new dinas brickyards with two tunnel kilns (constructed by the Leningrad Institute of Refractories). Also various dust protection devices are installed. The gas generator plant consists of 9 generators. In tables 1 and 2 the comparative values for dinas masses and physical-ceramic materials for dinas products are mentioned. In 1957 the output of products of first quality was increased by 45% and the waste was decreased by 2.5 times. The productivity was increased by 33% and the sanitary-hygienic conditions were improved. Many improvements are still planned. There are 2 tables.

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Krasnarmeysk  
The/Dinas Brickyards imeni Dzerzhinskiy After  
Modernization

SOV/ 131-58-7-3/14

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov (Leningrad Institute of  
Refractories) Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Dinas Brick-  
yards imeni Dzerzhinskiy)

1. Industrial plants--USSR 2. Minerals--Processing 3. Ceramic  
materials--Production

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15(2)

AUTHORS:

SOV/13;-59-1-4/12  
Tsigler, V. D., Bovkun, S. S., Sidoranko, Yu. P.,  
Gorfinkel', B. L. (Deceased), Pazukha, P. I.

TITLE:

Coking Test of Coke Dinas in the Tunnel Kiln Designed by the  
All-Union Institute of Refractory Products (Opyt obzhiga  
koksovogo dinasa v tunnel'noy pechi konstruktsei Vsesoyuznogo  
instituta ogneporov)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 1, pp 19-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Table 1 indicates the period of heating, coking and cooling  
of the dinas in this furnace. The change of temperature con-  
ditions in the heating and cooling zones is shown in figures  
1 and 2 and subsequently described in detail. Coking of the  
dinas was carried out at a temperature of 1400-1440° with a  
duration of 22 hours. Figures 3 and 4 show the temperature  
drop according to the height of furnace. Table 2 indicates  
mass products of various brands which are suitable for coking  
in the tunnel kiln. Shaped coke products are made of 80%  
ovruchskiy quartzite and 20-30% broken dinas. Figures 5 and 6  
show the mode of settling of various brands, and figures 7,  
8 and 9 show coke products of various brands. Further, the

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Coking Test of Coke Dinas in the Tunnel Kiln Designed by the All-Union  
Institute of Refractory Products

SOV/131-59-1-4/12

coking conditions (Table 3) and the quality of dinas (Table 4) are indicated. The properties of dinas were determined in the TsZL, and its mineralogical composition in the laboratoriya dinasa Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ogneuporov (Dinas Laboratory of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories) (Table 5). The coke dinas coked in the tunnel kiln corresponds to the requirements of the GOST 8023-56. At these tests, it was not possible to solve the problem of coking shaped dinas products of a higher weight. The coking conditions of these products are still investigated. There are 9 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov  
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)  
Dinasovyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Dinas Works imeni  
Dzerzhinskiy)

Card 2/2

15(2)

**AUTHORS:**

Bovkun, S. S., Sidorenko, Yu. P.

SOV/131-59-6-2/15

**TITLE:**

Steel-pouring Ladles (Buckets) Lined with Unburnt Magnesite  
(Bezobzhigovyye magnezitovyye stalerazlivochnyye stakany)

**PERIODICAL:**

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 6, pp 247-250 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**

The authors of this paper describe the production technology of these linings in the production of which A. M. Chudnovskiy, Ye. I. Kishko, P. N. Babinskiy, M. G. Danno, I. M. Danchuk, N. T. Bolotov, M. V. Tarasenko, V. V. Kiprenko and G. A. Petrina took part (footnote 1). The chemical compositions of the powdered magnesites used, are given in table 1. The production scheme of the linings is shown in figure 1. The grain composition of the mass can be seen in table 2. Figure 2 shows a pressed lining. The shapes and dimensions of the pressed linings SP-17 correspond to the GOST 5500-50. The press output in a seven-hour working shift amounts to 160 linings with a piece weight of 13,5 kg. The linings are dried for 30 hours on trucks in a tunnel drying plant at 120 - 140°. Their rest moisture is below 0,5 % and the waste quota about 2%. According to their physical qualities the

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